

THE SCOPE

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THE SCOPE



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THE SCOPE

Presents

CONTACT LENSES AND ASTIGMATISM

by Ray Morse-Peckham

(Director of Clinical Research, The Optometric Research Institute of Detroit, Michigan.)

It has always been said that any corneal astigmatism, whether regular or irregular, would be fully neutralized by contact lenses and their liquid buffer. So far as our experience goes, this belief is correct. But to our surprise, more than half the cases fitted with contact lenses show some astigmatism which is not due to the corneal malformation; in fact, in the majority of cases, the axis of the astigmatism found with the contact lens in place is at right angles, or contrageneric, to that of the cornea. This is best illustrated by some case findings.

Young man, aged 22. Corneal curves.
Right Eye:

42.00 D. C. in the 180th meridian;

45.50 D. C. in the 90th meridian.

This indicated a corneal astigmatism to be corrected by +3.50 D. C. Ax. 90. But in the skiametry and in the subjective tests we could only find +0.25 D. C. Ax. 90. This eye is myopic 18.00 D. After fitting this eye with a contact lens we discovered -3.00 D. C. Ax. 90. Note that this almost neutralizes the corneal error; that is, there is some form of optical astigmatism inside the eye which just about balances the corneal error. Another interesting point in this case is that after we had fitted contact lenses to both eyes, the ocular image of the right eye was considerably smaller than that of the left. But by giving him an auxilliary pair of lenses -3.00 D. C. Ax. 90 for the right eye and plano for the left, the image sizes were equalized.

Young woman, age 19. Ophthalmometer findings, right eye:

44.37 D. C. in the 180th meridian;

45.37 D. C. in the 90th meridian;

Difference +1.00 D. C. Ax. 90. Left eye the same. Wearing right eye -4.75 D. S.; -4.00 D. S. with a +0.62 D. C. Ax. 90. These lenses gave 20/20 vision for each eye. After fitting with contact lenses we find in the right eye -0.75 D. C. Ax. 90, and in the left eye -1.00 D. C. Ax. 90. The best vision we could get with contact lenses was 20/40 each eye.

In this case note that the internal astigmatism of the right eye offsets the corneal error, so that the spherical spectacle lens gives her perfect vision. But for the left eye, the findings are rather confusing. For the left eye without the contact lens accepts +0.62 D. C. Ax. 90; but with the contact lens it requires -1.00 D. C. Ax. 90 to give perfect vision. So here we cannot say that the internal astigmatism counterbalances the corneal error.

Boy age 12. Corneal readings; right eye:

41.50 D. C. in the 180th meridian;

46.00 D. C. in the 90th meridian;

Difference +4.50 D. C. Ax. 90. Skiametrically and subjectively we find +2.50 D. C. Ax. 60. With contact lens in place we find +3.50 D. C. Ax. 40. In this case we have a corneal astigmatism in the vertical and horizontal meridians. But we have an internal astigmatism in the 40th and 130th meridians. These counterbalance to produce an effected astigmatism of the eye in the 60th and 150th meridians.

For the left eye in this case the skiametry and subjective findings agreed with the ophthalmometer findings within a quarter of a diopter of power and agreed exactly as to meridians.

These three instances are typical. The data
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THE SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE IN OPTOMETRY

by *Arthur Harris, A. B.*

(Instructor in Sciences at Massachusetts School of Optometry.)

The leaders of the optometry in each state and those representing the nation as a whole are striving to gain full professional recognition for the field of optometry, this struggle is comparable to that through which other professions have had to pass in order to have reached their present status. Relatively, optometry is much younger than other professions, such as law and medicine. The struggle for recognition, therefore is still ahead of us; and even when we have attained our goal of full recognition, we still have to continue to build and hold our gains.

Whether or not the leaders of optometry will be able to accomplish these desired ends, and if so, how soon, depends almost entirely upon the attitudes, education and practical abilities of each individual optometrist in every city and town of this country. That certain attitudes must be developed in the student of optometry and that a well rounded education must be afforded him are foregone conclusions. The future of optometry depends solely upon what equipment the student of optometry takes with him in the form of attitudes, education and practical abilities when he leaves school and enters into private practice. Each well equipped student represents a life-long investment in the rise of optometry to that goal we hope to attain in the near future. Each poorly equipped student represents a life long detriment to the rise of optometry. It is these factors, a broad education and certain attitudes, which I wish to present before those who may be concerned.

Since the optometrist is dealing with a part of the human body, information directly or indirectly concerned with the life activities of the body as a whole as well as that concerned with the eyes locally, must be of importance to him. All headaches do not origi-

nate in the head. All ocular troubles, real or apparent, do not originate in the eyes. The optometrist must, therefore, have more than a knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the eye and its associated tissues. The important consideration, here, is not that the optometrist should be able to make a specific diagnosis but rather that he may be better able to weigh relative values, symptoms and evidence apparent in any particular case and thus arrive at a more definite decision as to whether the eyes are involved in any manner requiring his attention or that of an ophthalmologist or whether the patient should be referred for a medical examination. The optometrist should not give a diagnosis which falls outside his own field. The optometrist would have a much better feeling of security were he able, at least, to decide definitely whether or not the eyes are concerned before the case is referred for medical attention. Since the relationships existing between various parts of the human body are so intimate, intricate and inter-related, it is obvious that one part of the human body cannot be dissected and studied as an isolated unit apart from the whole. And, since the physiology of the human body — in fact, the life activities of every living organism — is only understandable in the light of fundamental sciences such as chemistry, physics, and related studies, then it is apparent that these subjects must precede the actual study of human physiology. Thus the fundamental sciences are directly and vitally concerned with the education of an optometrist.

The student must remember that when he opens his practice, either in a small town or in the city, he will expect to meet and associate with other professional men. In order to find common ground between them other than that contained in ordinary con-

versation, both must have had some cultural training. Other things being equal, your prestige as a professional man will depend greatly on the broadness of your educational training. Your social and economic success also will be greatly affected by your cultural background.

Allow yourself to exchange places with another professional man who has had, let us say, eight years of educational work. Do you think you would view him in the light you had previously expected him to view you? And remember the other man may not be interested in your optometrical theories and you may have neither the interest or ability to discuss his field, if there is a common meeting ground, however, a large gap will have been bridged. The wider the range of subjects you have at your command, the more possible it is that you may acquire valuable contacts and friendships. Possibly a current topic in a newspaper or magazine may provide common interest for discussion. It may be that a little knowledge of the sciences or the arts is necessary to enable you to choose such a topic which otherwise would not be available to you. And, even if your conversation is more ordinary, baseball for example, remember that it too has its scientific angles. Subjects which help to create a cultural background include English literature and grammar, chemistry, physics, biology, art, music appreciation and similar studies. Naturally there is neither time nor space to include all these subjects in any one curriculum, the student should, therefore, make the most of those offered, and, in addition, through his own efforts, broaden his knowledge of the life of man and the universe. The only possible substitution for academic training is life experience and this life experience only comes with age.

A study of these background subjects may develop a special interest in the student which may create a desire to learn more as time goes on. Thus valuable special interests or hobbies are created.

However great the importance of these background subjects may be from a purely edu-

cational viewpoint, their greatest importance lies in the possibilities they offer for creating certain attitudes in the prospective optometrist. These attitudes may be resolved to four primary types—moral, ethical, scientific and cosmopolitan. Concerning the first one, the moral obligations to society in general and to the patient, a broad educational background should help to create a greater degree of sincerity and responsibility. It is true that the desired effect will not be had in every case, but for those cases in which it is obtained, the results will justify every effort put forth. A liberal education should also help to create a better ethical attitude in the optometrists' relations with patient. Here again, the desired effect may not be obtained in every case, but success in even a minority of cases represents progress. In regard to the third type, scientific attitude, it must be realized that the sciences have a definite and direct relationship. The correct pursuit or study of a scientific field helps to create a so-called scientific attitude in the student. Just what is a correct method of study and just what is a scientific attitude can be summed up in two words,—experimental methods. To analyze this attitude more fully, let us review the scientific handling of a problem at hand. Suppose that one day in the near future a representative of some company contacts you at your office and wishes to demonstrate a new optometrical device to you. If his demonstration reveals the fact that the device is of little or no value, even with little background and limited education you may come to the correct decision. If his demonstration sounds fool proof, however, without the necessary information and a scientific attitude you may accept his statements fully. If you had sufficient background and scientific training, you would make no decision regarding its value until you had made further investigation. A scientific attitude would give rise to a scientific approach and solution of the problem. The claims made for the instrument are carefully noted down. These represent the direct statements of the problem to be solved. The next step is to supplement

what knowledge you may already have relating to the problem. This is done by referring to authentic periodicals, books, pamphlets, magazines and other sources of information. If your education is too limited, you may not even be able to differentiate between authentic sources of information and those which are unreliable. Whenever you read any source of information, find out who the author is, his qualifications, his experience and reputation. Then you are in a better position to judge the relative importance of the contents. Referring to individuals as reliable and to articles as authentic means that we must consider exactly what is the scientific reputation of the author of the article and upon what experimental evidence does he base his conclusions. Any information given out by an individual or a publication, not backed with the proper qualifications and experimental evidence should be regarded with the greatest caution. If possible, experimenting with the device, yourself, would also be advisable. Then, on the basis of all information obtainable, you may decide to accept or reject the claims made. Finally your acceptance should be temporary until you have had time to further verify the facts through practical usage or until additional evidence is submitted by others in the field. This procedure is an example of what is meant by the scientific or experimental method and illustrates the scientific attitude. If you accept all statements, claims and devices without careful consideration and then impart this same ill-obtained confidence to your patient in one manner or another, although you may not be consciously violating any moral or ethical code, you have ignored the scientific attitude entirely; and in the end this will not only spell failure on your part as a professional man, but also, it will prove highly detrimental to the future of optometry as a whole since we are in the building stages where every adverse action on our part counts heavily against us. The scientific attitude must necessarily employ curiosity, skepticism and doubt. This does not mean that everything you hear or see must be rejected. You must

learn to absorb information in such a way that it remains in mind, stored away in such a manner that it can be easily modified, improved upon or rejected at any convenient time. There is no such thing as an absolute authority in the field of science. It is better to have tried, however, and stand corrected than never to have tried at all. Huygen's wave theory of light was blotted out almost entirely for a hundred years or more by Newton's projected particle theory of light because of the extensive reputation of the latter. Neither of these two men were to blame. The time came, however, when a man of sufficient courage and ability, possessing an unbreakable scientific spirit, revived the older theory of Huygens and by experimental methods demonstrated its great importance.

The fourth type of attitude, that referred to here as cosmopolitanism, can be developed in an individual only through a broad range of life experiences. An individual with a fairly high degree of mental power, a broad education and varied life experiences may one day come to a realization of his relative position and importance in the universe. He then returns to earth and begins to view the course of human lives and events employing a fourth dimension, time. He has reached the stage of life, when, with his tremendous store of knowledge and with his broad range of life experiences, he has come to the realization of how little he really knows about life and the universe. He then is possessed of a cosmopolitan attitude toward men and events. His is a deeper insight into the complex and inter-related meanings of life. He has become more conservative than ever before, his statements are made in such a manner that they can be modified or replaced without the slightest hesitancy or ill-feeling. In common language we say he is broad minded toward his fellow men. Only such a man may be referred to as truly educated, for he has acquired a cosmopolitan attitude toward his fellow men.

If the future optometrist enters practice equipped with certain prerequisite attitudes,
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CASE HISTORY

by Norman S. Mayer '41

There is no need for me to describe the appearance of the instructor whose case history is about to be presented to the student body for diagnosis. I may, however, bring to your attention his over-abundant reserve of patience. He will stand in front of the class and answer any and all questions, foolish or otherwise, on diversified subjects ranging from falling hair to bunions, from epidermophytosis to athlete's foot. If you have not already guessed the name of our subject, I may tell you that before he starts his lectures he opens his notebook and carefully arranges his notes in two neat stacks. He is, also, one of the best groomed members of the faculty and speaks with perfect enunciation. I am, of course, referring to Dr. Spritz.

Benjamin Spritz, B. S., M. D., instructor of Embryology, Hygiene, General Physiology, and General Pathology, was born June 10, 1909 in Lawrence, Mass. At the age of six he left Lawrence and moved to Chelsea. After having passed an uneventful childhood, he graduated from Chelsea High School in 1926.

That fall he entered Tufts College of Liberal Arts. Here, he joined Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity. In 1933 he graduated with a B. S. in Biology. Ever since his early youth Dr. Spritz's ambition was to become a medical man. He began to realize this ambition when he entered Tufts Medical School. He graduated in 1936 with his M. D. degree.

Having received his M. D., Dr. Spritz began his career as an interne. He entered the Metropolitan Hospital, a New York City Hospital. Here, he had a general rotating internship. When he left the Metropolitan Hospital, Dr. Spritz went to the New York Foundling Hospital where he specialized in the diseases of infants and children. He remained here until 1935. He was then appointed camp physician at Camp Koda, a camp for boys, in Bridgeton, Maine.

In 1936, Dr. Spritz started his own practice. At present, he is located at 475

Commonwealth Ave., Boston, and at 219 Belmont St., Belmont, Mass. In his practice, he is specializing in the diseases of infants and children.

Dr. Spritz had always had the desire to teach and in April, 1937 he joined the M. S. O. faculty staff, filling in a vacancy. In September, 1937, he started his first year as a regular instructor. Dr. Spritz has, also, for the past three years been a member of the faculty of Tufts Medical School as an instructor of Clinical Pediatrics.

Besides teaching Embryology, Physiology, Hygiene, and General Pathology at M. S. O., and Clinical Pediatrics at Tufts Medical School, Dr. Spritz is a physician at the Children's Out-patient Department and the Allergy Out-patient Department of the Boston Dispensary; physician at the Children's Out-patient Department at the Beth Israel Hospital; physician at the Out-patient Department at the Cambridge Hospital; and physician to the Roslindale Health Unit. The latter is a member unit of the City of Boston Health Department. He is also a Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners. This Board gives one the right to practice in almost all states of the Union.

Dr. Spritz's "thrills of a lifetime" were twofold. The first was his graduation from medical school; the second was riding ambulances in the City of New York. His ambition is to always be a good, successful physician. His favorite color is blue; his favorite dish is steak. And I may mention in passing that Dr. Spritz is the first instructor to be interviewed who is not red-green color blind. He is definitely a democrat and is in favor of a third term. His hobbies are photography and music. On August, 14, 1938, Dr. Spritz went to the altar.

Organizations with which Dr. Spritz is associated are the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Belmont Medical Society of which he is Secretary-Treasurer.

FACT AND FANCY

collected by Ralph Fritz

Early Western frontiersmen had many contests to determine their skill with a rifle. "A shot which only bent a nail instead of driving it in squarely" was considered ill aimed, while the man who "extinguished a candle flame instead of only momentarily snuffing it out", proved he had bad eyes.

St. Anne's Catholic Church in New Jersey is now a haven for cures, since it was reported that a vision of St. Anne's profile was seen on the church rail. Among them was one Laura Mulhearn, 22, who was blind in one eye for ten years. Suddenly on St. Anne's Feast Day last year, she suddenly stated that she could see out of the blind eye. Medical authorities confirm her recovery.

When angered, different people do different things. When Arturo Toscanini gets perturbed at his orchestra during rehearsals, he smashes his glasses on the floor. (His wife keeps his supply replenished.)

Gracie Allen was once quoted as saying that "Ubanges are great for nearsighted lip readers" . . . Marie Dionne is slightly myopic. . . . A whale's eye is larger than a man's fist doubled. . . . Children see better in the dark than adults. . . . The blink of the lid requires only 1/20th of a second, which is the body's fastest automatic action. . . . One teaspoon of tears gives antiseptic power to 100 gallons of water. . . . One out of every fifty people you meet "wears" an artificial eye. . . . An expertly trained eye can recognize something like 100,000 different hues and colors. . . . One child out of every five, has defective vision. . . . it is possible to produce 54,672,456,803,673, 600 different lens combinations. . . . Birds are probably the only known species of animal whose eyes are totally immune to glare. . . . As the eyeballs of men are usually much larger than those of women, squinting is probably
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SPORT EYE-LIGHTS

by William W. Wolfson '41

Still unable to chalk up its first victory of the season our team bowed in the past month to Babson Institute and Huntington Prep School. Continually improving in team play, the games played lately being much closer and a better brand of basketball is displayed than earlier in the season.

There are still a few games scheduled before the close of the season. Some of the opponents yet to be faced include: Salem Normal J. V.s, Tufts Dental and an opponent yet to be selected.

Despite continued defeats so far this season, our boys still go on playing the games, displaying good sportsmanship and clean play. The boys on the squad are banded together as a team because of their love for the sport and win or lose will continue to function as

a team. Although the season to date has been a failure, it must be remembered that graduation took a heavy toll on the team, it lost seven men, four of whom were regulars. However with fresh men coming in next year and with four classes functioning, there should be more material for the squad.

A schedule is being arranged for next year which will include some of the leading colleges and prep schools in New England. Managers Stillman and Fritz have already sent out letters to various colleges asking to be put on their schedules.

The personnel of the team, to date, includes:

Joseph Shatz, a Freshman
Herb Iventash, a Sophomore

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THRU THE EDITOR'S EYES

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PATHOLOGY CLUB

For a long time now, the problem of finding sufficient cases of pathology to illustrate the various conditions has been a serious one. We all know that in order to completely understand pathology it is extremely desirable that the condition be seen in as many of its varied forms as possible.

It is toward this end that we launch a new organization in the extra-curricular sea of Optometry. Sponsored by the Junior class and "Scope" and heartily endorsed by Dr. Asakoff, the "Pathology Club", as it will be called is to consist of special and privileged students.

To become a member it is necessary to have seen and diagnosed a case of pathology or any unusual condition either in the clinic or outside. Realizing that pathology is not an everyday discovery on the part of young, struggling students, the membership must necessarily be limited to a select or "lucky" few. Confirmation by a clinician or a qualified individual will automatically elevate the discoverer to membership in this honorary society. Names of current new members will appear in the "Scope" accompanied by a description of the condition that was found.

by H. Grenblatt

IN THE NEWS

On the evening of February 13, 1940, M. S. O. was fortunate in having two distinguished lecturers address many of the students.

Our first lecturer was Dr. Schroeder, who spoke of the contributions of Optometry to the ocular science. He then went on to speak of the problems which face optometry and how we, as future optometrists, can meet these problems.

The second lecturer was Dr. Bonney, who spoke on Public Health. His talk covered many points and he was purposeful in-so-far as he acquainted many of us with public health in general and not as it is applied to the ocular science.

THE BLACK BOOK

At night-clinic one evening, one Dr. McI Fine was taking case histories. At one stage he asked a young fellow of eight summers and seven winters if he was ever bothered with headaches. The young fellow replied, "Yeah, on Sundays." Dr. Fine was taken aback, but like all up-and-attem grads of M. S. O., he stuck to his guns, and kept up the inquiring by asking, "Don't you ever have headaches on any other days."

The old eight and seven responded, "Well, sometimes on Fridays, but not every week. Dr. Fine took vision the rest of the evening, after having made a few new notes in his little black book.

JUNIOR JIBBERINGS

by Herbert S. Greenbatt '41

Good evening guys — let's neutralize. It seems that P. O. Shop is a sleepy ordeal what with all the "stretching" that goes on down there in the "dungeon".

Well, marks came out, as they have a habit of doing. Judging from the results — well. "Junior Jibberings" thinks that the exams we get are far too tough. Therefore, this month we have prepared a set of model exams which we think can comprehensively cover the material and at the same time give the instructor a fair knowledge of what the average junior knows. The following are a list of questions which could be given. (Instructors please note.)

Theoretic Optometry:

1. If a patient should present himself to you with a complaint of poor near vision, frequent headaches, and is wearing a plus correction already, would you think he has hyperopia?
2. Isn't the perimeter an instrument to measure and study the fields of vision?
3. Isn't skiametry done with a retinoscope?
4. Aren't minus lenses usually used to correct myopia?
5. Isn't a phoria a tendency?

Practical Optics:

1. Don't you get a with motion with a minus lens?
2. You wouldn't get an against motion with a minus lens, would you?
3. What is a temple? (Not a mosque.)
4. Rotating a cylinder gives you:
 - (a.) with tilt
 - (b.) against tilt
 - (c.) a headache
5. The size of a regular blank is:
 - (a.) two miles
 - (b.) four feet
 - (c.) fifty mm.
 - (d.) pretty small

Theoretic Optics:

1. Do you enjoy the lab period?
2. Has Dr. Budilov a moustache?
3. Has Dr. Budilov a baby?
4. Have you?
5. Theoretic Optics has to do with:
 - (a.) moustaches
 - (b.) babies
 - (c.) Budilovski

Neurology:

1. If someone should stick out his foot and trip you as you were walking by — wouldn't you think he has a lot of nerve?
2. Where is the left eye in relation to the right?
3. The brain is:
 - (a.) large
 - (b.) small
 - (c.) something that your old man tells you you haven't got any of when he sees your lousy marks.
4. The spinal cord is:
 - (a.) pretty
 - (b.) pretty long
 - (c.) something — of which you couldn't make a decent drawing now.

Physiologic Optics:

1. Rods are:
 - (a.) sticks
 - (b.) guns
2. Cones are:
 - (a.) geometric figures
 - (b.) something you put ice-cream into and stick out your tongue at.
3. When your eyes converge — you are known as:
 - (a.) strabismic
 - (b.) cross-eyed
 - (c.) silly looking

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THE SOPH SEEING EYE

by George M. Cohen

The time has come, the walrus said, to speak of many things, of sophs, of gags, of classes and such. So, accordingly, drag up a chair, relax and lets chat about what has been going on around the place the past month.

The seeing eye must of needs turn and on what does it fall . . . ops, careful, on the floor . . . Before beginning the following, the Eye wishes to state that it and the *Scope* staff are not to be held in any way responsible for what is written below. All credit is due to the last two rows. Seems these gentlemen decided a list of pet likes and dislikes. Dis is none of my doing.

Likes

1. Having Janet for a patient.
2. Fashion Parade at 8:45.
3. Lunch Hour.
4. Having Graham for Shop.
(Nay Myer said, boys)
5. Having.
6. See Fine and see fine.
(Dr. Fine. adv.)
7. Less work — more pay — smoking rooms — ping-pong courts.

Dislikes

1. Using B. & L. Keratometer having a very nervous patient.
2. Thursday clinic.
3. Having McKenzie in line with the black-board.
4. Everything.
5. Hours between classes and clinic.
6. Having exams.
7. Boneheads who get up ideas leading to obnoxious documents like this.

Signed,

Ivan the Tashable

Soph Boners of the Month —

Dr. Spritz: "Lead poisoning used to be found quite often . . ."

McKenna: "In gangsters."

Vertical light bands you neutralize hori-

zontally.

Horizontal light bands you neutralize vertically.

Swing bands you neutralize classically.

* * * * *

Apartment life of two Sophs — a bit off the record, but a scoop for the *Scope* —

When a junior doing the day's shopping bought two can of peas for 25c because they were cheaper that way than paying 10c a can. "Get the idea?"

Sleep on my hearties, sleep on, one more snooze like the time when Dr. Green popped that quiz and you'll see that we'll all flunk Theoretic Optometry. Least you could do is answer a question straight and save the rest of us from losing ten points of the quarter's mark; not to mention yourselves. "Get the idea?" If you don't, turn around twice, take two paces to the left, two to the right, one forward, one back, turn around three times, take two to the right, three forward to the left and turn around four times. By now you should be dizzy. If you're not, I'm nuts. If you tried it, you're nuts. "Get the idea?"

Events of the Month:

Seems that the much talked about fraternity activities have swung under way with P. O. S. taking first place in sponsoring a lecture by Drs. Schroeder and Bonney, on February 13.

With the event of the Freshman Dinner-Dance brings back pleasant memories of December 14, 1938 when we staged the first really successful affair of M. S. O. at the Fox and Hounds Club. It seems that this year's Freshmen have gone us one better. Looks to be a bang-up affair.

You might know that it would be Mishara. Dr. Cline had to go through an almost entire first row before finding a case of near point of convergence beyond six inches. Henceforth, as a word to the wise, we advise instructors — See Mishara see, "Get the Idea?"

B'eye

FRESH FROSH FACTS

by Saul Silverstein

Gosh! What a pickle I'm in! Here I am writing this month's article for the "Scope" exactly nine days before the Freshman dance. And now you are receiving this month's edition about nine days after the dance. Shall I tell you to go to the dance? Shall I ask you whether you had a good time or not? There's only one way out. I hope the heck that you all are going to the dance and will have a very good time. And I hope the heck you all went to the dance and had a very good time. (Phew! That's a load off my mind). P. S. I hope, also, that the Freshman Class made millions. . . A small piece of miracle machinery is the human eye, which has approximately 130,000,000 visual receptors (called rods), plus about 7,000,000 cones that account for color vision and the recognition of fine details. . . One very bright afternoon in the Psych class Pretty Boy Selby decided to put his mental department to work and told Dr. Budilov about the strange case of a very dear friend. This friend (ladies and gents) who is none other than Superman Braver (take a bow) has awakened occasionally during the night, yelling at the top of his voice, "I'm slipping! I'm slipping!" Then Selby in a calm, cool, and collected manner continues by asking Dr. Budilov the meaning of this phenomenon. Dr. Budilov pauses a moment and with a few reflections on his part says, "He must have gone to bed with a problem on his mind and couldn't find the solution" (I doubt whether anybody could find the solution to Braver's problem). . . Maybe one reason why women rate as more careful motorists than men, especially in traffic, is that color blindness is 10 times more frequent among males than females. . . Greetings and best wishes to Sid Taylor, absent because of an appendix operation or (as Dr. Carvin mildly puts it) Sid was subject to a gangrenous and inflammatory condition of the Vermiform appendix, causing what is commonly known as Appen-

dititis etc.) . . . Welcome to Arthur Hirsh, Kid from Ohio. . . Challenge to the upper-classmen — We, the freshmen, will bowl you, the uppies, and will promise definitely to beat you. Select your teams and get in touch with me thru the "Scope Box".

To you "ickies" — Artie Shaw, ace Bluebird bandsman, who quit the band business four months ago, currently is organizing a new orchestra for his Bluebird recording date early next month. At present he is in Hollywood, collaborating with Frank Cravett on the story of his life to be used in a new film. . . The February 27th issue of Look magazine will carry a picture story of Tommy Dorsey, popular Victor recorder, entitled, "I love jitterbugs" (a bit different from Artie Shaw's story in the Saturday Evening Post) . . . After fourteen weeks for the first time since October 28, 1939 — "South of the Border" and "Scatterbrain" have been ousted from the first three of "Your Hit Parade's" 10 top tunes of the nation. "South of the Border," the American song written by two Englishmen, dropped to tenth place in its sixteenth appearance on the Hit Parade, Saturday, February 3. During its long run, beginning October 21, the song was in first place six times. "Scatterbrain" was among the "big 10" twelve times and in first place six times before yielding to newcomers February 3.

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M. S. O. BOOK HEADQUARTERS

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PI OMICRON SIGMA

The first of a series of educational talks to be delivered by speakers, prominent in Optometric fields, was held Tuesday evening, February 13, at the school, being sponsored by Pi Omicron Sigma. The entire student body as well as the alumni was invited to attend.

The honored guests of the evening were Drs. Carl Schroeder and John Bonney.

Dr. Schroeder will be remembered as being one of the charter members of Pi Omicron Sigma, and present president of the Boston Chapter of the A. O. A. In his talk he discussed the aims and the accomplishments of the American Optometric Society. At the conclusion of his oratory, Dr. Schroeder

answered questions put to him by the audience.

After a brief intermission, Dr. Bonney presented the optometrist's position in present day Public Health. Dr. Bonney is the past president of the Massachusetts Society, Boston Chapter of the A. O. A. He is also a member of the New England Council of Education. His talk was well received.

The next in the series of informal talks will be presented in the near future. These talks are being designed for the purpose of discussing present day difficulties in optometry with the student body.

FACT AND FANCY

(continued from page eight)

more pronounced in males. . . Eskimos have unusually small eyes. . . A dog focuses only one eye on an object. . . In a clinical survey, defects were found more prevalent among children of foreign parentage. . . Rudyard Kipling once used the theory for a story that the eye can take a picture which can be developed like a camera film. . . The pupil of the human eye is smallest on Sunday, starts to enlarge on Monday, and continues to grow until Saturday. It is believed to be due to the fact that the muscles controlling the pupil do not get a chance to relax and rest until week-ends.

JUNIOR JIBBERINGS

(continued from page ten)

4. Zoethout wrote a book entitled:

- (a.) "The problems of refracting Eskimos in an unheated apartment"
- (b.) "Refraction among the U-bangi" or "Don't stand there with your ruby lips flapping in the breeze"
- (c.) "Physiologic Optics"

Ocular Pathology:

1. If the patient should present himself to you with his eyeball resting upon his cheek wouldn't you think he has need of attention?

2. A cataract is:

- (a.) a nuisance
- (b.) an opacity
- (c.) a waterfall
- (d.) expensive

3. Retinitis Pigmentosa is:

- (a.) a chocolate drink
- (b.) a brand of cigarette
- (c.) an eye disease

Of course if the instructors think that the above questions are still too difficult to be grasped by the average Junior, some modification might be made.

Stri-i-i-ke! Knock 'em down, m'deah! Geeva look Sem, you got it a strike! Yes, oh yes, Muriel, Claire, Bill and Sam have been knocking all the pins and pinboys down and they say that the femmes are far better than their puerile friends. No wonder though — Sam and Bill bowl only during their lunch hours, ruining both their digestions and several score sheets. "Hey, Bill whataya put down if you don't get any?"

So we'll be off now with a clod of dost, a strik litnink hend a hearty heigho —

Greenspan

--CONTACT LENSES

(continued from page three)

brought to light by fitting contact lenses gives us entirely new information on the much discussed subject as to why the accepted cylinder does not agree with the ophthalmometer reading in so many cases. It is silly to attempt to explain this in our present state of ignorance. It is utterly absurd to speak of sectional accommodation, lenticular astigmatism, or foveal astigmatism because those are matters about which we know absolutely nothing, and at the present time we have no means of investigating them. We just accept the data for what it is, without attempting the explanation.

Now we propose to fit with a contact lens every eye where the accepted cylinder does not agree with the ophthalmometer finding. If we keep this up for four or five years, there is a possibility that we will learn something. So far as we have gone at the present time, we find that the internal astigmatism varies considerably from time to time with some people; while with other people there has been little variation in the period during which they have been under observation.

--SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE

(continued from page six)

with a liberal education, with practical abilities, with a knowledge that a quiet conservative manner toward patients and associates is of the highest importance, he then will be able to impart a true confidence and sincerity to his patients and associates which will bring him social, economical and professional success; and, in the end, he will have helped to elevate the field of optometry to its deserved position in the sun where it will be viewed in the same light as that reflected by her older associated professions.

SPORT EYE-LITES

(continued from page eight)

Philip Regan, a Freshman

Jack Rice, a Sophomore

Marshal Margolskee, a Sophomore

Louis Snyder, a Junior

"Flash" Forman, a Freshman

Temporary plans are being made for a game and dance in the near future. This affair will probably be the last athletic event of the year and we would like to make it as successful as possible. So watch for the date — and give us your support.

R

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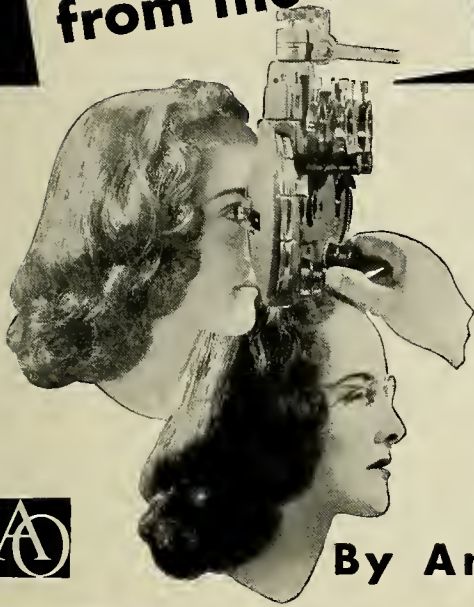
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